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PARE THEATER.—" Brass."
SAN FRANCISIO MINNIELIS.
TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATER.—2 and 8: Variety.
UNION SQUARE THEATER.—" Ferréel."
WALLACK'S THEATER.—" London Assurance."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING .- 2 and 8: Barnum's New Show. New Show.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Young Women's Association Fair.

CHICKERING HALL.—Readings. Miss N. C. Wickham.

CENTRAL PARK GAMDEN.—Con ert. Downing.

HISTORICAL HALL.—Meeting of Historical Society.

HOSDITAL FOR KELLEF OF RUFTURED AND CRIPPLED.—4:

Annual Meeting.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—Entertainment. Prof. Cromwell.

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FLAGS O' ALL NATIONS GRAND MARCH.-II-Instrated title page; beautiful composition. Mailed, postpace for 50c. by W. H. Boxer & Co., 1,102 Clestinut st., Philadelphia.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1876.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Places on the Punjaub frontier are disturbed by raids. === The British Government deemed it unadvisable to produce the papers in the Winslow case. = Five estates have been destroyed in Cuba by the insurgents. = Twentysix American artists are exhibitors at the Paris

railroad travel slightly. = The President will veto the Consular and Diplomatic bill unless it comes to him with sufficient appropriations. Solicitor Wilson and Assistant-Secretary Conant testified in the Bristow investigation, their testimony being favorable to Mr. Bristow; Mr. Bristow was himself sworn and questioned. In the State Assembly, Mr. Husted's Elevated Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading; the Apportionment bill was similarly advanced in both Houses; the Governor vetoed several items in the

Congress .- In the Senate yesterday the Belknap arguments as to jurisdiction were appointed to begin on Thursday; Mr. Sargent spoke on Chinese immigration; Mr. Boutwell presented a fractional currency bill. ____ In the House, Mr. Blaine answered the old Kansas Pacific story again; the House refused to order open investigations; a letter from Hallet Kilbourn was read promising to produce his books and papers; Resumption repeal was beaten by

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The new Republican Reform Club, in its platform, demands specie resumption, a non-partisan civil service, retrenchment in expenditures, and a true statesman for President. = The number of May-day removals was less than in former years, == The Marine Court Judges appointed John Y. Savage clerk, in place of John D. Coughlin, account of political schemes at Albany. = The Congressional sub-committee investigating the Brooklyn Navy-Yard took testimony in secret session. === The Lee Avenue Baptist Church in Brooklyn was much damaged by fire. = Francis Evans, a laborer, was killed near Hempstead, L. I., by Nathaniel Holmes, whom he attacked. = Gold, 11258, 11234, 11278. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar, 88 610 cents. Stocks active and generally higher, closing firm.

THE WEATHER.-The Government report predicts lower temperature and cloudiness gradually followed by rain. === In this city yesterday the day was cool and sunny with a rough wind; thermome ter, 42°, 44°, 45°.

It appears that the Emperor of Russia is to affirm solemnly before the end of this month that the peace of Europe must not be disturbed. So long as Turkey is so profoundly agitated this declaration will not be deemed of much account.

In Cuba the insurgents have again manifested their implacable hostility by attacking a train and burning five estates. This form of warfare is barassing to the Spaniards, since it paralyzes business and impairs the productiveness of the island.

John Morrissey is said to threaten to have the Marine Court abolished. Certain it is that the Court has been a little too quick for the Albany legislators, who were about to fasten the Clerk of the Court in office for six years, without asking whether the measure would be agreeable to the Judges.

Congress have been helped directly and indirectly by publicity. Star-Chamber practice is this country.

As the House bill for reducing consular and diplomatic salaries is not at all a popular measure, the President will rather gain than lose with the people if he should veto it. It is said that he would rather withdraw all our diplomatic representatives than reduce their pay. There are certainly many arguments in favor of such a wholesale withdrawal, if ever the President should make up his mind to the performance. It would solve, for instance, the vexed problem as to Gen. Schenck's successor.

The fact that several Congressmen who want to keep a reputation as hard-money men are really very weak in the knees, has been frequently commented on by THE TRIBUNE. The fact was again made apparent yesterday by the vote on Mr. Holman's resolution to repeal the essential feature of the Resumption act. Aside from the record thus obtained of members with whom hard-money sentiments are a mere pretense, the vote was also remarkable in developing an unusual number of dodgers.

By declining to lay before Parliament the papers in the Winslow case, the Earl of Derby will increase the uneasiness felt in England concerning that affair. There is reason for this anxiety, since if Winslow is released on Wednesday-when the statutory term of detention expires-extradition will practically cease. Possibly our fugitive criminals elsewhere are speculating on this contingency as to whether they shall pass the Summer in Eugland. We shall not envy her their company.

Mr. Blame now closes another branch of the \$64,000 slander. This was in two parts: one that Mr. Blaine had an interest to that extent in the Kansas Pacific Road; the other that he had received coin bonds of that road from J. B. Stewart of the firm of Stewart & Riddle. Mr. Blaine produces letters from Mr. Stewart, Mr. Riddle, Gen. Ewing, and two newspaper correspondents in Washington, all straight to the point of absolute denial of any such ownership or transaction on the part of Mr. J. G. Blaine. The whole story seems to bave grown out of the fact that Mr. plaine's brother, a resident of Kansas, did own an interest in the road.

The catalogue of the Paris Salon, which opened yesterday, shows an unusually long list by American contributors. Ever since the war with Germany ended, the French people have shown their good will to America in many ways, but there has been no more gracious manifestation of that good will than in the treatment of our countrymen in her artschools and when they present themselves as competitors for her prizes. Certainly the the claims of either of the bidders on the French have nothing to fear from our competition in the field of the fine arts, but it must still be a gratification to us to know that the pictures they accept from our young artists tation of having spent large sums of money in are every year better than the year before; and that there is hope that those artists may the necessary expenses or for legitimate pursome day be able to claim as a right what now they take as a good-natured condescension.

CURRENCY CONTRACTION. Notwithstanding the sale of Alabama bonds and the consequent disposition of many National banks to delay the meditated surrender of circulation and withdrawal of bonds until the anticipated slight decline in the price of bonds had passed, the surrender of circulation during the month of April has been quite large. Deposits of legal tenders for that purpose during the month were \$3,001,600. This has been exceeded in February and March of this year, when the amounts deposited were \$3,989,039 and \$6,338,440 respectively, and very slightly in three months of last year, but is still much Domestic.—The public debt was reduced \$2,781,above the average. To the extent of this surrender rency is permanent, and though the legal tenders thus withdrawn from circulation are mainly reissued at the redemption of the notes of liquidating or surrendering banks, the experience thus far has been that the amount remaining on deposit, awaiting the arrival of notes to be redeemed, steadily increases. It was \$3,813,675 when the act of June 20, 1874, was passed; according to the Controller's report, it was \$20,238,642 November 1, 1875; and dispatches state that at the close of April, 1876, the amount of legal tenders on hand for redemption of bank circulation is \$28,382,401. This is, therefore, a contraction of the currency amounting to \$8,143,759 since November 1, in addition to the decrease in number of bank notes and legal tenders outstanding.

During the month of April, the new circulation issued to banks has been \$284,215, and the corresponding retirement of legal tenders under the 80 per cent rule, \$227,372, so that the aggregate of legal tenders now outstanding is only \$370,527,876. The new circulation issued to banks, also, is much less than the circulation redeemed and retired, the amount of bank-notes deposited with the Treasurer during the month being \$2,263,800, so that the net decrease of bank circulation during the month has been \$1,979,585-from \$338,-966,151 April 1 to \$336,986,566, according to the telegrams of Saturday. Hence the total contraction of currency during April was \$2,944,757, as follows: Retirement of legal tenders, \$227,372; reduction of bank circulation, \$1,979,585; increase of deposit of legal tenders for surrender of bank circulation,

\$737,800. This movement since Nov. 1, the date to report of the Controller of the Currency, has been so rapid that the decrease of circulation within six months has been nearly as great as it was during the nine months preceding. On the 1st of November the legal-tender circulation was \$373,236,224, and it is now \$370,-527,876, so that the contraction of legal tenders has been \$2,708,348. On the 1st of November the bank circulation was \$345,586,-902, and it is now \$336,986,566, so that the contraction of bank circulation has been amount of legal tenders on deposit for surrender of circulation has increased \$8,143,759 since Nov. 1, so that the aggregate contraction of currency has been \$19,452,443, or very nearly \$3,500,000 per month. It will be interesting to observe that the act of January 14, which was by many intended to produce inflation, and by others expected to cause a substitution of bank notes for legal tenders, has in fact so operated as to cause a greater contraction in the amount of legal tenders in actual use than in the amount of bank notes, and there is reason to believe that

Nearly all the successful investigations of withdrawn, as long as the movement continues, from any part in the work of currency. Deducting this deposit from the amount of legal obnoxious to our free institutions, and has tenders "outstanding" at different periods, we always failed of its object when attempted in find that the contraction of effective circulation has been as follows:

Legal Tenders. Bank Notes. Total.
Nov. 1, 1875... \$352,997.582 \$345,586,902 \$698,584,484
May 1, 1876... 342,145,475 336,986,566 679,132,041 Decrease.... \$10,852,107 \$8,600,336 \$19,452,443

In this statement no account is taken of the redemption of fractional currency, now in progress. But, apart from that, the act of January, 1875, has unquestionably permitted -it cannot be said to have caused-a voluntary surrender of currency quite as rapid as the most sturdy advocate of specie resumption would then have proposed.

AN AUCTION IN CONNECTICUT.

"Election!" said a disgusted New-Hampshire Democrat, in answer to an inquiry propounded to him a day or two after the late contest in that State had closed, "there "was'nt any election; it was an auction." And it must be confessed there were a great conclusion with great force. In New-Hampshire the Democrats were unsuccessful bidders. They came out of the little struggle very naturally with a profound disgust for auctions. They are feeling differently about auctions just now in Connecticut. There's a red flag flying over a Senator's seat, and nobody but Democrats interested in the sale. Auctioneer, bidders, and owners of the stock are all Democrats, and no one belonging to the rival shop will be allowed to take part in the proceedings. The flag flies famously. The sale is open and unconcealed, and no one pretends that there is anything but an auction intended. It is a simple issue of money: nothing more nor less. There's the seat in the Scnate to be filled by a Democratic Legislature. Mr. English, wealthy and ambitious, and now occupying it under an Executive appointment, wishes to keep it. Mr. Barnum, wealthy and ambitious likewise, and now occupying a seat in the House-occasionallyalso desires it. Both are bidding for the place. The question which the Legislature will decide within a few days is not which of these two men will most creditably and faithfully represent the State in the United States Senate, and it is very far from being whether either one of them is the best man the party can furnish for the place. It is simply which of these two has done and will do the more for the party; that is, in plainer language, which has paid and will pay the more money for election purposes. That is the question, and the only one which will be discussed by the Democrats in the Legislature and the lobbyists who labor with them; it is the only point that has been raised thus far. Even the Democratic newspapers, which do not dare go into a public discussion of this question, have not the assurance to talk seriously about score of fitness or capacity. Messrs. English and Barnum have been

many years in public life. Each has the repupolitics-much larger than could be used for poses. When Mr. English has been candidate for Governor, or Mr. Barnum for Congress, money has flowed freely. If the money of each of these, statesmen has not been used to buy votes and corrupt the ballot, then both have been grossly belied and public opinion has done them both serious injustice. Were the reports which have circulated so freely with regard to this matter traceable only to the opposition, or were they denied by the Demoerats themselves, we might think injustice had been done. But the free-handedness of both is matter of public notoriety, and talked about by none with more frankness than by the Democratic committeemen and caucus managers who have made the disbursements. Both are capitalists. Both are willing to pay for political position. They are neither of them statesmen. The warmest admirer of either will not make such a claim. But here is a great party the reason for whose being is that there are offices to be had; the pretext on which it exists, that it wants wise legislation, honest administration, and good government. It has come into power in the State upon the pretext, and sow, with an auctionable office at its disposal, it drops the pretext and reverts to the real rea-So with Messrs. English and Barnum at the front, the party auctioneer says: "There are offices in store; to get them we need "votes; to get votes we must have money. " Now, then, gentlemen, who bids?" No talk now, you observe, about wise legislation, honest administration, and good government; none about ability and fitness; none about any one of the score and more of prominent men in the party who would honor the State in the Senate; nothing but as bald a question of money as ever entered into a horse trade. It is claimed in Mr. English's behalf that he put his money into the canvass and secured the Democratic majority in the Legislature upon a tacit understanding that he should have the Senatorship. Mr. Barnum | says that he did the same thing two years ago and that Mr. Eaton got the prize, and he thinks it is his turn now. Moreover, it is claimed for him that he always pays liberally toward election expenses, whether he is a candidate or not, while Mr. English's large disbursements are only made when he has a personal interest in

the result. So there the business hangs, and the red flag flies. "Going! Going! Who offers most "for a Senator's seat?" Do the Demoeratic managers in Connecticut think they can afford this scandal in open market? Or which full details of it are given in the annual are they willing to throw away their chances and make the State over to the opposition in November ? It is now believed that Mr. Barnum has secured the nomination beyond question, and that he will have a handsome majority on the first ballot in the caucus. But are there not enough honest Democratic representatives in the Legislature to refuse to be sold in this shameless way, and so defeat the scheme? Doubtless the Republicans would willingly unite with a sufficient number of Democrats to elect Gov. Ingersoll, David A. Wells, or \$8,600,336. Moreover, as above stated, the Richard D. Hubbard. It was Democratic advice to the Republicans who were opposed to Gen. Hawley four years ago to absent themselves from the caucus. They did so, and united with the Democrats advice then, they can certainly afford to adopt it caucus in which the sale of the Senatorship to Mr. Barnum is already a foregone couclusion. A few stubborn Democratic representatives have it in their power to save the honor of the State and-what they will perhaps consider of more importance-save the State to the long list of their blunders by uniting this will be its effect in future. The deposit their party. By sending a first-class man to

send any other, they may lose the State in spite of money bags.

THE NEW REFORM CLUB. The new Republican Reform Club, whose proclamation we print this morning, starts under favorable auspices, with the names of a great many of our best citizens on its roll of members and the good wishes of the whole community waiting on it. The time is ripe for it. Evidences of a deep-seated and widespread corruption in official life have been brought to light; politics has become one of the most demoralizing and disgraceful of all money making pursuits; and the question forces itself to anxious minds whether the prevailing scandals are not the symptoms of a moral disease in the whole body politic. To that inquiry the action of the founders of the Republican Reform Club is a reassuring reply, and it will be accepted with some enthusiasm as a sign of reviving public virtue which many of us had begun to fear was dead beyond hope of resurrection.

The new Club pledges itself to the support of no candidate, but it formulates three immany things in the canvass that led up to that portant demands. Resumption of specie payments, a thorough non-partisan civil service, and reduction in the public expenses, are the planks of its platform, and there could be no better for the centennial year. In these three requirements lies a complete scheme of reform. But the members of the Club are of course practical enough to perceive that they are not to be attained either by speeches or resolutions, and that they will not get a President "of tried character, in sympathy with "the best sentiments of the people," simply by asking for him. One of the worst symptoms of our present condition is the unanimity with which citizens of high character and attainments hold aloof from public affairs, and one of the first duties of the Club will be to exert itself for the correction of that evil. Political reform, at least in the outset, must be rough and disagreeable work. Our new reformers cannot sit in their club parlors diffusing influence through the community, nor can they hire practical politicians to do the work for them outside. The earnest struggle" which they now propose to make must be made by each man individually and incessantly; and when men of culture, education, and good standing in the commumity are made to realize this, the task of reform will be already done if there is really virtue left in the American people. Such, we have reason to believe, is the view which the Republican Reform Club takes of its duty and its opportunity; and so we bid it Godspeed.

> INDUSTRIAL DELEGATES FROM FRANCE. On Sunday afternoon, the 15th of April, an immense meeting was held in Paris, in favor of sending a chosen delegation of skilled workmen to the Exhibition at Philadelphia. The accounts thereof resemble those of one of our American mass meetings more than anything else which has occurred in Paris since the war. The assemblage was almost exclusively Republican, of course, but it embraced all classes of French society, from the Count de Tocqueville and other Senators on the platform, and the respectable bourgeoisie in the paid or otherwise secured best seats, to the noisy crush of blouses in the galleries. All the sitting and standing room in the Chateau d'Eau was filled long before the hour, and the street in front was blocked up by a clamorous, disappointed crowd. Probably the announcement that MM. Louis Blane and Victor Hugo were to speak was a greater attraction than the purpose of the meeting; but every reference to the latter was so enthusiastically received that

> we can hardly be mistaken as to its popularity. After some chorus singing, Louis Blanc, who had barely recovered from a severe illness, and had left the bedside of his dying wife to be present, read his speech. He began with a sketch of Pennsylvania from the settlement of tennial year. Coming thus to the main subject, he introduced it with remarks no less complimentary to the American people than disparaging to France. "To unfurl a banner "cavalry in order to frighten the peaceable citizens by this image of war-such is the "fashion of celebrating great events in France; but it is not equal to the American idea, " which consists in celebrating the festivals of peace by the pacific spectacle of universal industry." [Prolonged applause.] . . . "In France we do not know what individual action is, and we are rather fond of Government leading-strings. In America, it is collective individual effort which produces great things. Each one for himself and God for all.' In describing the resources of the Exhibition, and the cooperation of the various States, the speaker added: "It is the great honor of the statesmen of the United States of America to have understood that elemency alone can prevent hatred from surviving the combat [three rounds of applause], and that peace is really established only when established in men's hearts." [Renewed cheers.] Much of this applause, however, must be credited to the growing desire for a general amnesty, which has been already proposed in the Chamber of

Deputies. Louis Blanc closed by saying that it was proposed to send 120 workmen, two of each trade, to Philadelphia. The expenses of each were estimated at \$300; consequently the sum of \$36,000 must be raised. The municipality of Paris has voted one-fifth of the amount; the Chamber will be asked to vote \$20,000, and the remainder must be contributed by subscriptions. This is all the information we get in regard to the details of the plan or its prospects of success, for after the speaker sat down and the chorus had sung (a singular choice!) "The Tower of Babel," Victor Hugo arose. Amid a whirlwind of acclamation he stood forth on the platform, gray-headed, pale, with a brilliant and feverish eye. His voice is described as remarkably sonorous, and the rapid succession of his explosive metaphors is compared by an English auditor to "the flashes produced on a dark "night by numberless discharges of muskets "loaded with powder." He scorned to descend to the practical details of the scheme; indeed. he scarcely mentions it except in the form of in reclecting Senator Ferry. If that was honest a generalization. Victor Hugo is nothing if not elemental and universal. He prothemselves now and refuse to take part in a ceeded rather languidly, with repetitions of oft-repeated generalities, until the happy phrase "the ocean and I" awoke his mind to sense of its own vastness and billowy surge. After stating that he had lived 19 years on the shore of the ocean, listening to its eloquent

"dren of Paris, and I thank God for permitting me to make a halt between exile and 'the grave, in order to greet this noble peo-"ple, so calumniated and so good, which tries "to hate nobody." We hail this expression as an evidence that the frantic fervor of the "Revanche" is giving place to a sounder and soberer spirit. The orator's later declaration, "To Rossbach replies Jena, to Jena replies 'Sedan," which is unexpectedly frank and fair, was received with applause. When he drew a picture of two enormous hands, one from the east and one from the west, stretching toward each other across the Atlantic, and exclaimed, "It is America which grasps Europe and humanity, which says, 'Let us "'love one another!" he was interrupted by cries of "Sublime!" "Divine!" "Hugo the 'Great!" It is not often that such a spectacle is witnessed in Paris. The following address

to the delegated workmen concluded his most characteristic oration: I greet you, you who are about to set out for Philadelphia. You will see with your own eyes this immense deed which the 19th century will see. Go, workmen of Paris who know how to toil; go, workmen of Paris who know how to fight; tell the New World that the Old World is growing young. Go and bear the great news of the Republic consolidated among you. You are the em bassadors of fraternity; you are the envoys of Voltaire in the country of Washington; you set out from the Con tinent where Jesus Christ was born to go to the land where John Brown was born. This bringing together of two Republics will not be without result. A breath of clemency will extend itself in men's hearts. America imitated us by borrowing from us the idea of negro eman-

cipation; we shall imitate America after the civil war by borrowing from it the amnesty. With that happy disregard of geography which led him to transfer his own birthplace, Besancon, from Franche-Comté to Lorraine, Victor Hugo now places Bethlehem and its hallowed associations in Europe. But this is his sign-manual; like the "two horsemen" of G. P. R. James, it attests the authenticity of his work. If we grow doubtful about his geography and history, we always know where to find his sentiments. He is the stanchest Republican that ever discarded practical ways and means. His speech will undoubtedly do much toward equipping the proposed delegation of workmen, and their brethren here will heartily receive them, even though they do not address us in the grand antitheses which he offers to their mouths. They are envoys of better mutual acquaintance, and that is all we desire.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, who was nominated by Gov. Tilden on Saturday as a State Commissioner of Charities, and promptly confirmed by the Senate, is the first woman, we believe, who has ever received an office from the State of New-York. There is no salary attached to this office, but there are abundant opportunities for hard work and valuable public service, and to a conscientious incumbent the place is anything but a sinecure. The appointment is for seven years. It is greatly to the credit of the Governor,

and at the same time a high compliment to Mrs. Lowell, that the nomination was made without solicitation. Mrs. Lowell's long service in charitable works and the marked ability which she has displayed in their management are so well known that in calling her to the assistance of the State in a kind of labor of which she has made a special and most successful study the Governor will be applauded from one end of New-York to the other. Widow of the gallant Col. Charles R. Lowell (nephew of the poet) who was killed in the Shenandoah Valley, and sister of Col. R. G. Shaw, who fell at the head of his colored troops before Fort Wagner, she has spent most of her life in works of patriotism and benevolence. As Miss Shaw she was an active member of the Sanitary Commission, and since the formation of the State Charities Aid Association she has identified herself with its interests. Her able report upon vagrancy and Penn to the reading of the Declaration of In- its legal encouragement in this State, based dependence; then gave a picturesque descrip- upon an investigation into the results of the tion of Philadelphia and the surrounding present system, will be remembered by those scenery, declaring that it was the true place who attended the annual meeting of the Asfor a universal "festival of industry and festi-"val of liberty" to be held during this cen-impression upon the Governor, who heard it on that occasion.

As the problems of pauperism press more heavily upon us every year, it is important that the State Board of Charities should enlist to the wind," he said, "to beat the the services of the most earnest and thought-"drum, to parade guns, infantry, and ful students of this troublesome subject, and probably we have few philanthropists more generally recognized as authorities than Mrs. Lowell. Perhaps, too, the introduction into our State organizations of charity of the moral influence and the peculiar fitness for certain details of management which belong so peculiarly to women will soften some of the rough outlines of official benevolence, and contribute to break down the perplexing barriers between the poor and those who would give them not only food but sympathy.

HARD TIMES AND LIFE INSURANCE.

The annual report of the State Superintend-

ent on life insurance considers chiefly the falling off in the business of the past year, and consequently takes rather a gloomy view of the situation. The worst is told, however, in the statement that there was \$75,000,000 less of life insurance in force on January 1, 1876, than on the first day of 1875. This great reduction has taken place without revealing any notable weakness among the larger companies of this city and vicinity. We hear of no striking instances of utter mismanagement or defalcation, such as have been exhibited by the savings banks that succumbed last year; and the life insurance business has proved itself well worthy of confidence by its demonstrated ability to endure so heavy a strain. The Superintendent has no doubt hit the mark in explaining the falling off as due to the general notion that life insurance is a sort of luxury that can be dispensed with when times are hard. It should be the business of the companies to correct such an impression; to render it evident that life insurance is even more necessary than a policy on a dwelling or on merchandise, and that the poor are more in need of it than the rich. Since the depression in business has made it

more difficult than hitherto to push life insurance among the mercantile classes, the workingmen, so long neglected by most companies, may now receive fair attention. Already the average amount for which policies are issued has been reduced from \$3,000 to \$2,500; but it is still too high. It would be a gratifying circumstance to read of great numbers of \$1,000 and \$500 policies; for then we should be certain that insurance was given to those who need it most, but most rarely obtain it. While the companies were managing their business in an extravagant way, seeking large policies, this sort of petty business was impraeticable; but now, since they have come down to closer management and and mysterious language, and then returned strict economy, the small policies can be and for the first time comprehended Paris, he the Senate they can carry the State in Novem- thus rose upon the swell of rhetoric: "That made to pay. It should be a feature of this against mr. trates resolution to the local committees. Indeed the investigating committees, notes is a constantly increasing fund, ber without the help of money bags; if they committees, notes is a constantly increasing fund, ber without the help of money bags; if they

ca'n be made by the week, or at the outside by the month, as otherwise the working classes cannot meet them. Plans of this sort have succeeded admirably in England, and there is no unanswerable reason why they could not be successful here. But what is wanted is not that one or two companies should make a specialty of such insurance, but that all the companies should incorporate it with their general business: that would make it popular.

May is delicate and delightful in poetry. We might have hailed its advent yesterday, but we were too wise. We might have quoted the English poets from Chaucer to Tennyson. We might have given the antiquities of the anniversary, pole and all. We might have said pretty things of the trails ing arbutus. Luckily we refrained. Small change was scarce in this city yesterday, but ethereal mildness was scarcer. A sharp wind blew all the balminess out of the occasion, except the artificial sort which is dispensed by the glass. Teeth chattered, noses were blue, shakes abounded, and good fires were welcomed. The sweet creatures who sold flowers at the corners were well wrapped up. The sun. however, was bright, the sky was blue; the day would have been tolerable but for the wind. Fortunately, no May-poles were erected; they would have been prostrated; and anything like out-of-door festivity followed by colds, of which we already had an oversupply. The literary lesson was of the propriety of cutting loose from poetical traditions. Our Spring is at least a month later than the Spring of Milton or Thomson. Our true vernal sweetness does not come till June.

On the whole, Mr. Hallett Kilbourn seems to have the advantage of the House. Their Committee asked questions relating to personal affairs in which no public interest was involved. He refused to answer. They imprisoned him. The courts liberated him, and he now tells them that, having vindicated his position, he is perfectly willing to answer their questions. Laying his letter on the table was probably about as satisfactory a thing as they could de with so eminently masatisfactory a subject.

PERSONAL.

The friends of the late Bishop Milman ot Calcutta propose placing a memorial window in the chancel of the church at Marlow, England, as a record of his life and labors.

Gen. Early, in a letter to The Richmond Enquirer, suggests that the Confederate soldiers in the Southern States form themselves into associations for the purpose of collecting funds for the monument to Gen. Lee to be creeted at Richmond, Va.

Mr. Plimsoll's zeal in behalf of the sailors shows no sign of abating. He has sent the following circular to the clergy and ministers of the various religious denominations throughout Great Britain: "I entreat assistance in getting redress for sallors' wrongs. My amendments provide survey of doubtful ships, carefully verified load line, no deck loading, and survey of grain cargoes. Will you send up petition in support, and write letter to each of your members! Or, at least, do the last."

Miss Kate Field, according to a cable dispatch to The Herald, made her appearance at the Gayety Theater in London on Thursday last, under the pseudonym of Mary Kemble. She acted the part of Volante in The Honeymoon," the part of Juliana being taken by "The Honeymoon," the part of Juliana being taken by Miss Genevieve Ward. Miss Field was entirely unannounced, and appears to have been successful. The Atheneum said of her performance: "This actress showed much intelligence and vivacity, and her performance evinced a genuine feeling for comedy." The foliote said: "There were some traces of nervousness, but her impersonation was bright, animated, and intelligent." Other papers say she piayed with much vivacity and intelligence, and looked the part to the life.

Dr. Kenealy's well-developed faculty for getting into trouble was illustrated at the recent Tich-borne demonstration in London. Mr. Whalley, Member of Parliament for Peterborough, has sent him the following curt note, which may postpone his contemplated visit ing curt note, which may postpone his contemplated visit to this country; "I think that among your many bad and foolish acts there was none worse than that which you organized at the Jornsalem Coffee-house last Tuesday night. You sent an organized going of your Magna Charta and Tilchborne rufflans to insuit me. They peited me with flour, they hissed, they grouned, they hooted, and behaved in the most disgraceful manner. I was hustled out of the place, the windows of my cab were troken, my hat was destroyed, and they covered my clothes with red ocher. I hold you responsible for this, and I have placed the matter in my lawyer's hands."

Mr. James Lick, the California philanthro-

Mr. James Lick, the California philanthropist, has the reputation of driving a close bargain. The following anecdote is told of him : "When he was engaged in grading his grounds at Alviso he employed a arge number of horses and carts. Having need of another horse, he sent his nephew to hire one of a neighbor, agreeing to pay \$1 a day for its use. In a few days be agreeing to pay \$1 a day for its use. In a rew days no sent to inquire the price of the horse, which the owner placed at \$150. No answer was returned, and after some months Mr. Lick sent for his neighbor to come over and he would pay him for his horse. Knowing his reputation for close calculation in money matters, Mr. E. expected to receive only the \$150 : but on presenting himself, Mr. Lick referred to his book, and, finding that he had had the horse 145 days, handed over \$295, with the dry remark. I believe ht would have been as well for mote have bought that animal five months ago."

We are some May 1. Treasurer New left.

Washington, May 1.-Treasurer New left o-night for New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other tics on public business, and will be gone a fortnight. Prof. John W. Burgess of Amherst College was elected Professor of History, Political Science, and International Law in Columbia College yesterday after-

LISBON, May 1 .- The Prince of Wales and suffe arrived here from Madrid by railway to-day. Special excursion trains have been arranged from Madrid to Lisbon for the festivals to be given in honor of his Royal Highness.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A Bristow Club has been started in Cincinnati, and is said to have a prospect of rapid growth. Senator Kernan thinks the Democracy should cominate for the Presidency a man who is a " platform n himself," and is sure Gov. Tilden is that kind of a man The anxiety of the Republican journals of ihis State to have ex-Gov. Seymour nominated for the Presidency continues. Why don't they accomplish the wish at once by making him their own candidate! They are praising him now more than our Roscoe.

Mr. Broughton Harris, who has become prominent lately as a Republican candidate for Governor Vermont, has written a letter in answer to the charge that he was a Greeley Republican in 1872. He says that while he was always a great admirer of Mr. Greeley, he did not advocate him for the Presidency and did not you for him. Nevertheless, he confesses to having criticised the Republican party whenever he thought it deserved it. Poor man! How can be expect to have such things for civen?

Ex-Gov. Warmoth is coming into promience again in Louisiana politics as a Republican candidate for Governor. He is said to be backed by the auti-Kellogg Republicans and a faction of the Democrats who are anxious for a share of power. The better portion of the Democracy are opposed to the scheme, which they say is not only fraught with evil for the State and the party, but is also impolitic, since in a straight contest be-tween the Republican and Democratic parties this year the Democrats are almost certain of success.

A curious objection to the Centennial Exhibition is made by The Patriot Herald of Marion, Va The editor sustains the action of Virginia in not being represented on the ground that the South cannot be ex pected to join heartily in a celebration which has been arranged by a Commission having at its head so partisas an enemy of the South as Gen. Joseph R. Hawley. He believes Gen. Hawley is such a man because he owns a newspaper in Connecticut which did all it could in the recent campaign to keep alive sectional animosities.

Judge Davis doesn't seem to be gaining as a Democratic candidate. The correspondent of The Boston Herald writes: "Tilden is going to be very strong, it is evi dent, but he will have Pennsylvania, Ohio, and all the heart of the West against him. Morrison and Kerr, however, will be likely to prefer Tilden if they cannot get a Western candidate, and they may be able to turn the scale in his favor. The anti-bondholding blathershites of the Wes and South will denounce Tilden bitterly. As to Judge Davis, I am still unable to see much strength in his cause. He is a bare possibility, as Mr. Adams is on the Republican side, hardly more. He is able enough and in dependent enough to make a good President. He would make it mighty interesting for the politicians, but I gues make it mightly interesting for the politicians, but I guess he won't have a chance to try his hand. His friends ought to make him step going around and suggesting to the people that he is a very proper sort of person for President. I am told the old fellow does this, and I happen to know that he is quite bedeviled with the idea of filling Lincoln's place. It is a bad year for a towering, decomping, personal ambitton, and that is what is the matter with Judge Davis."

Senator Wright of Iowa thinks Gen. Sherman is likely to be the "Great Unknown." He teld a re-porter of The Chicago Tribune last week that Mr. Blains seemed to be the favorite in Iowa, but that the other prominent candidates all had strength there. His im